OLD ENGLAND:

OR,

The *BROADBOTTOM JOURNAL.*

By ARGUS CENTOCULI, *Inspector-General of* Great-Britain.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 27, 1746. [N°. 191.]

OLD ENGLAND having lately encreased in the Sale, encourages the Gentlemen concerned to give it, for the future, better Paper; and, in order to make Room for other Advertisements, (which, at a moderate Length, will be inserted at 2 s. 6 d. *each) the Medicinal Advertisements shall be, occasionally, confined to the last Page.*

To the AUTHOR, *&c.*

SIR,

Had Cain *been* Scot, *God would have chang'd his Doom,*
Not force him wander, but confin'd him home. CLEV.

I PERCEIVE by the Daily Papers, we are to have a certain Number of additional Judges made, and that these are to make a Peregrination once a Year into *Scotland*, to administer Justice thro' that Nation; but in what Manner, and by what Law, is not yet express'd or suggested: Yet, as they are to have the Honour to sit in *Westminster-Hall*, I presume it is to be after the Common Law of *England*. If so, the *Scottish* Laws, which are form'd chiefly after the Manner of the ancient *Roman*, will be abolish'd of Course. Neither does it appear whether these Judges are to be *Englishmen* or *Scotsmen*: If the first, the *Scots* may have just Occasion of Complaint; and if the latter, I doubt it would give very great Disgust to our Countrymen of the *South*. As for my own Part I must own, I should be sorry to see a *Scotsman* upon an *English* Bench of Justice, for several Reasons; which I hope may occur to the Wisdom of the great in Power before such Judges are appointed, as it may not be very proper or convenient for me to mention them: They are obvious to every Person capable of Reflection, and acquainted with the Nature and Disposition of those People, who are extremely national, proud and poor, restless and overbearing in their Temper, and unsufferably insolent in their Manners in every Station; but much more so where they are invested with Power and Authority. There the *Scot* is ever predominant.

They have pour'd upon us, like Swarms of Locusts, into every Quarter and every Scene of Life. The Army abounds with them in unequal Proportions to our own Countrymen; Divinity is not without them, as I am credibly inform'd a certain Diocese can still attest, from the partial Choice of a late *Scot* Prelate; and even the Law, which us'd to be pretty clear of them, begins to abound with their dissonant Notes, and ragged *L—l—y*. Physic has them plentifully likewise. And where there is any thing to be got you may be sure to find a Number of *Scotsmen* conven'd, like Hounds over a Carrion, or Flies in the Shambles.

We ought to keep in Remembrance their late odious Attempt to subvert our Laws, Constitution, and Government, for it was all their own, and sprung from the innate Animosity which they have always entertain'd and invidiously shewn, upon all Occasions, against us; as well in the brutal Ignorance of the barbarous *Highlander*, as in the politer Treachery of the false *Lowlander*, ever faithful Confederates and Allies to *France!* Their Hatred of us is implacable and implanted in their Nature, descending from Father to Son, and is not confin'd to any particular Sect or Religion, but is diffusive and general. This, with their national Attachment to their own Race of Kings, will never be eradicated out of their Minds by mild and generous Usage: For, tho' while that Race reign'd over them, they were never without Insurrections and Rebellions, yet they have a natural Propension for them, for no other Reason than that they derive their Original from their *Scottish* Heights.

'Tis observable, that a *Scot* is a natural hereditary *Jacobite*, and incurable by Acts of Lenity, Generosity, and friendly Dealing; for tho' they will temporize with us for their own Gain and Benefit, yet they are sure to lay hold of the first Opportunity to distress us, and even cut our Throats. The late Rebellion (I can't call it unnatural, for Rebellion is natural to them) is a recent, and will continue an everlasting Evidence of this.

Nor Gold, nor Acts of Grace, 'tis Steel alone can tame
The stubborn Scot; *a Prince that would reclaim*
Rebels by yielding, is like him, or worse,
Who saddl'd his own Back to shame his Horse.

The Fault being therefore in the Nature of the People, it is not hardly possible to make a thorough Cure. What then is to be done? for it would be a monstrous Attempt to endeavour to extirpate so numerous a People: To transport them into our *West-India* Colonies, will be rather a Reward than a Punishment to them, according to the Poet:

A Land, where one may pray with curst Intent,
Oh, may they never suffer Banishment.

But supposing such a Transportation practicable, how shall we replace them! a Colony of *Indians* would look upon the frozen Exchange as a great Hardship for their chearful Sun: And to rebuild the famous Boundary-Wall, so as to shut them among their Rocks and Hills, is, I doubt, in these Days altogether impracticable, as well as impolitic. But there is yet a Method every Bit as effectual, that may be reduc'd into Practice; and that is to build up and fortify our Minds against them; give them no Encouragement in the several Professions they are in, and so totally exclude them from sharing in the Benefit of our Plenty, and deprive our own Countrymen of their Bread. Then must they keep within their own barren Confines, improve their Hills, set up Manufactures, and so become capable of maintaining themselves; or wander abroad in Search of Employments, which is all the same to us of the *South*, so that we but get rid of them and their pernicious Principles any way.

——— *A Race!*
Able to bring the Gibbet in Disgrace.

Let them have the Benefit of Traffic with us. Let all their Posts of Preferment be fill'd up by their Natives, so they keep beyond the *Tweed*: For I see no Occasion we have for them in the several Sciences and gainful Professions here. Is there a Merchant among them? I will deal with him for his own Country Commodity, his Herrings, his Plaids, and his Mannocks, and no further. If a Parson? I want not his Length of Prayers, nor his low, familiar Cant, and Expostulations with the Almighty. Their Doctor's Physic is not grateful to me: Nor, above all Things, would take Law from their Lawyers. Their Regiments may for me be all Natives to a Man; but then their Country shall maintain them: I see no Reason, why they should bear Commissions in those of our own Country, and so consequently command them? An *Englishman* ought not to be put under the Dominion of a *Scot*.

——— *I would not quote,*
The Name of Scot, *without an Antidote.*

I remember an old Friend of mine used to tell me of a termagant *Scot*, as *Shakespear* phrases it, that domineer'd at the Bar of one of our Courts of Justice, in the Reign of one of our Kings, who was *Second* of his Name: Probably *Charles* or *James* the Second, for it is natural to believe the *Plaid* might meet with Encouragement here in these Reigns. This *Scot* emerg'd from his native Wealds, rocky Caverns, and mountainous Heights pretty early in Life, to *finish* over a *Scotch* Education, with a little *English* Erudition, and undoubtedly for Preferment too. He brought along with him the same Principles of Government and Loyalty, as his Country and Family were remarkable for, and what his Brother carry'd over to *Rome*, like Apples to *Alcinous*, or Coles to *Newcastle*. One would think such an Opportunity might have had some genteel Influence on the rugged Nature of our *Emigrant*, his pauper Pride, and native Insolence; but it happen'd otherwise; for the *Scot* could not alter his Nature; and so, in the Midst of all the Learning of our Courts, he continu'd still a very *Scot*.

Full of the *Tatterdemallion* Honour of the Man of Quality, forsooth! of his own Country, he used to insult the *English* Suiters in Harangues of Virulence and Abuse. He had no Persuasion in his Manner, Sweetness in his Voice, nor Energy in his Expression; no Variety of Turn in Tone and Cadence, adapted to the Purport of the Matter he treated, but was curst with a loud, clamorous *Monotony*, and a disagreeable Discordance in his Accents, as struck to harsh upon the Ear, that he seem'd rather to scream than plead, and from thence was call'd Orator *Strix*, or the *Caledonian* Screecher. He was as indelicate in his Words, as his uncleanly Countryman *Sawney* in the Play. So that he deform'd the amiable Brow of Oratory and Beauty of Debate, with abusive *Scotticisms* and obscene Language; insomuch, that the fairest Cause in his Hands was sure to carry out of it a Tincture of Foulness. He assum'd a bullying Audacity in his Manner, and seem'd, by a pertinacious Importunity, to overbear, rather than gain, the Bench. This Faculty however recommended him to the Notice of such Sollicitors as dealt among the *Canaille*; which, being much the major Part of the Profession, supply'd him with a Competence of Business, at the same Time as he treated these *Abjects* (and indeed very justly too) with Haughtiness and Contempt; for these Fellows, like Spaniels, or termagant Wives overpower'd, fawn under Correction.

Tho' Learning was very cheap in his Country, as it might be had for a Groat a Quarter, so that a Lad only went two

or three Miles of a Morning to fetch it, and 'tis very common to see there a Boy of *Quality* lug along his Books to School, and a Scrip of Oatmeal for his Dinner, with a Pair of Brogues on his Feet, Posteriors expos'd, and nothing upon his Legs: I say, notwithstanding these *Advantages*, he did not appear to be a Man of more Learning than one of our L——ds or Country Squires, nor to understand the Elegance of fine Writing; and yet had the good Fortune to make an Alliance by Marriage with an *English* Family of Distinction, which procured him not only a much higher Preferment in his own Way than he deserv'd, or in the utmost Stretch of his Hopes could expect, but had like to have push'd him up to the Summit of the Bench; if a Person of real Merit, and a Genius in Business, had not stept in betwe n and cry'd out *First Oars*. But an Accident suspended the Occasion, and very well it did, if *Strix* had been the Person to be preferr'd; since it would have prov'd an indelible Reflection upon us to see a *Scot* in so high a Station, when so many of our own Countrymen were infinitely better qualified, and more deserving of Preference. But 'tis remarkable our Orator *Strix* ever since sunk gradually in his Reputation and Business, and became despis'd in his Turn, by the very Practicers he had maletreated before.

I'll bait my Scot, *and yet not cheat your Eyes,*
A Scot *within a Beast is no Disguise.*

'Tis said (continued my old Friend) *Strix*'s Ill-Manners drew upon him so severe a Scourge, from a Hand he little expected, that he had Reason to repent of hiring out his Lungs to Calumny and Abuse. Tho' he us'd to boast he was above the Reach of Reprisals, either from Words retorted upon him in *his* Court, (which I apprehended was that of the *Quarter Sessions*) or from a bitter Pen from without: As he pretended to be, in both Cases, equally under the Protection of his Profession; and that consequently an Author must inevitably incur the Penalty of a Contempt of *his* Sessions-Bench, however cautiously, or perhaps innocently, he may have wrote or skreen'd himself under an unintelligible Word, obscur'd by a Dash from the initial Letter to the last: Since he would fain insinuate his *Sessions-Court*, being in such a Case subject to no Jury, had a Right to put such Constructions upon Words as it should think fit, and would therefore punish accordingly. This was a new Doctrine, and a most dangerous one too, if it had prevail'd this Side the *Tweed*; which, at the same Time that it shew'd the Value we ought to put upon Juries, and the *Habeas Corpus* Act, prov'd plainly what was to be expected from this *Scot*, if he should ever ascend the Bench; or from any other Person, who should indiscreetly proclaim himself so dangerous an Enemy to *British* Liberty. Attend to this, Oh! ye Southern *Britons*, and mark him for ever.

A Gentleman denying our *Scot*'s Position, insisted, that in such a Case, our Situation here must be as bad as that under a *Spanish* Inquisition; and that *his* Bench could do more than our King or the Law itself; which he apprehended could not take away a Man's Liberty, 'till he had been tried by a Jury; except in the Case of some notorious Misbehaviour in open Court: And that as Man is a fallible Creature, THE CHAIRMAN upon the Bench is consequently no more; and therefore might mistake the Purport of Words so supplied, and wrest them to the Loss of a Man's Liberty, than which nothing is more valuable to an *Englishman*. He urged also that no Word ought to be explain'd into one certain Meaning to a Man's Disadvantage, if it could bear a different Explanation as well in another Way. As for Instance: Suppose I have a Law-Suit with a Lady about her *Cart*, and that I fight the *Weapons of Law* thro' in my Defence, on which she writes to me thus, *Sir, I will complain to the Court of you:* I underwrite, and return her Letter with these Words, *Damn your C——t, Madam.* Would it not be very hard that this imperfect Word should be construed *Court*, since it can be as well made out by more Monosyllables than one, every Bit as pertinent to the Matter, but particularly by the Word *Cart?* ——Orator *Strix* became for once confounded, and utterly incapable of defending his Position; so that 'tis plain, that nothing can be more absurd and arbitrary in a CHAIRMAN, than to assume a Right to annex Meanings and Constructions to imperfect Words, to the depriving any *English* Subject of his Liberty.

SIR,

Your humble Servant,

ARETINE.

I DOUBT my Friend *Aretine*, is too much inspirited with the Sentiments of *Cleveland* against the *Scots*; whom Detraction itself must allow to be a brave People, and that did, even in the last Rebellion, many gallant, tho' unjustifiable, Actions, as our Troops, twice fairly beaten, involuntarily attest. That Country has both early and late produc'd Geniuses in most Ways, and if they have their natural Foibles they have their Excellencies too: Of late (for I will not go far back) they have shewn an *Argyll* in the Field, a *Pitcarn* in Physic, a *Burnet* in Divinity; but as to the Law of our own Nation, I don't remember to have heard of any one that ever did, or is likely to excel that Way: And tho' I can't run the Lengths of *Aretine*, yet I sincerely concur with him, so far as that I had rather see a Native of *Scotland* preferr'd to the Bench of his own Country than to that of ours.

ARGUS CENTOCULI.

N. B. Friendly *makes his Compliments of Thanks to* Love-Truth, *and assures him of his sincere Attachment to the injur'd Cause of* Truth.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

ITALY.

Florence, Dec. 10. We hear that four Neapolitan Gallies have taken sixteen Genoese Ships with Passports from the Marquis de Botta, and laden with Provisions for the Imperial Army in Provence, by way of Reprisal, as 'tis said, for the Neapolitan Vessels taken by the English.

Leghorn, Dec. 10. Two Vessels have put in here, bound to Naples to Barcelona. They were seperated some Distance from hence by bad Weather from ten more Spanish Ships with Troops on board. The Masters of these Ships report, that as fast as Troops and Recruits arriv'd at Barcelona, they were embark'd without Delay, in order to assist the King of the two Sicilies. We have receiv'd Advice, that Admiral Medley has join'd the English Fleet upon the Coast of Provence with eleven Men of War.

A Ship is just arriv'd here from Genoa, having on board several of the Inhabitants of that Place. They report, that at their Departure every thing was in the greatest Confusion, that great Numbers of People were kill'd on both Sides, and that the best Families had escaped on board the Ships that were in the Port.

Ferrara, Dec. 14. On the 12th an Express arriv'd from Genoa, which brought the News of the great Revolt there. It is said, that at the Departure of the Courier, there had been a great Massacre of the Austrians; that the Genoese were Masters of all the Gates, excepting that which leads to St. Pierre d' Arena; and that they had receiv'd a Reinforcement of some thousand Peasants from the Mountains.

An Extract of a Letter from Geneva, dated Dec. 20.

"These two last Posts from Genoa have failed, the Gates of that City being shut because of the Tumult which has happen'd there: Advices however which we have receiv'd from other Places bring, that the Austrians having demanded the City Artillery, in order to transport it into Provence, had endeavoured to force some Genoese to help to draw it to the Sea-Side, who, having refused to do so, were ill treated by the others; and this gave Rise to the Sedition, which soon became general, notwithstanding all that the Senate could do to put a Stop to it. We likewise hear, that several thousand Peasants had armed themselves upon Advice of what had happen'd at Genoa, with a Design to assist the Citizens; but the Marquis de Botta having been informed of it, detached 2500 to take Possession of a Defile thro' which the Peasants were to pass: These last attempting to force a Passage, were repulsed, with the Loss of several being killed, and a great Number of them taken Prisoners.

Letters from Provence say, that the English Men of War before Antibes made a furious Firing upon that Place, in order to support the Austrians, who had open'd the Trenches before it the 16th at Night; and that several other Men of War, with two Fire-Ships, were before Genoa. They add, that the French and Spanish Troops had posted themselves along the River d' Argens, in order to dispute the Passage of it with the Austrians.

We have this Moment learned by Letters from Italy, that the Dispositions made by General Botta for reducing the Mutineers, had succeeded so well, that they had laid down their Arms and were dispersed."

Chamberry, Dec. 16. Part of the Spanish Cavalry, which was in this Dutchy, is already marched for Provence, and the rest, together with the Foot, are immediately to follow them. It's said, that the Army of the Infant Don Philip is to be reinforc'd by seventeen Battalions, which are actually marching from Spain into France. The last Letters from Provence bring, that there has lately been a Skirmish near Aups, between the French and Austrians: These last had sent 150 Men to that Town to lay it under Contribution; as soon as the French were inform'd thereof, they detached 100 Volunteers under the Command of a Captain, who attacked the Enemy with so much Bravery, that tho' the arm'd Peasants, who were to have supported him directly ran away, he nevertheless defeated the Austrians, and obliged them to retire with the Loss of twenty five killed, and their Commander, with twenty Soldiers, taken Prisoners.

FRANCE.

Neufchatel, Dec. 19. Marshal Belleisle is gone to Toulon, and the Spaniards were to begin to join him the 9th Instant. The other Reinforcements which he expects arrive successively, and it's said that when they are all arriv'd, the Combin'd Army will consist of 60000 Men. It's affirm'd however, that General Brown directs his march towards Durance and the Rhone, in order to cut off the Succours from Marshal Belleisle; and that a second Body of Troops is forming in the County of Nice, to second that Enterprize. The Insurrection at Genoa may possibly cause some Alteration in these Measures: the Inhabitants of the City, join'd by the Peasants, having massacred all the Austrians they could meet with, and obliged General Brown to retire to the Camp before Savona with the Remainder of his Troops. The Circumstances of this Insurrection vary greatly in the different Accounts we have receiv'd of it, but they all agree, that it was a Plot form'd by the Officers who were Prisoners, and who were at Genoa upon their Parole, and that the Senate were not at all concern'd in it.

Paris, Dec. 23. It's thought that Marshal Saxe will set out for Flanders immediately after the Holidays.

GERMANY.

Vienna, Dec. 17. The Empress has conferr'd upon Prince Charles of Lorrain the important Post of Lieutenant General of all her Troops, which has been vacant ever since the Death of Prince Eugene.

Prince Lichtenstein has resign'd the Command of the Army in Italy, and has order'd his Equipages to be brought back from thence.

Berlin, Dec. 24. The King has publish'd an Edict, whereby his Majesty gives leave to the Roman Catholicks to build a Church in this City as large as they please, for for the publick Exercise of their Religion.

LOW COUNTRIES.

Brussels, Dec. 26. It's reported that some Troops are immediately to be sent towards the Demer, in order to reinforce those that are there, and prevent the Allies from posting themselves there. Some other Alterations are also talk'd of, and it's affirm'd here, that Count Saxe will be here the beginning of the Year. The Day before Yesterday a great Convoy of Artillery and Stores arriv'd here from Namur, part of which was sent the same Night to Louvain, escorted by fifty Cavaliers and two Companies of Grenadiers. They are to be planted upon the Entrenchments which are lately made there. According to our Advices concerning the future Dispositions of the Allies, it seems doubtful whether they will open the Campaign with the Siege of Louvain, or that of Antwerp, but it's generally believ'd the latter, in which Case the French will oppose them with all their Forces.

HOLLAND.

Hague, Dec. 30. The freshest Advices we have receiv'd here from Provence, are dated the 15th, according to which, the two Armies, very far from coming to an Action, were about five Leagues distant from each other; and that they were seperated by two Rivers, which one of the Armies must necessarily pass before they could come to an Action. It appears by these Advices, that Marshal Belleisle had not then received the Artillery which is to be sent to him from Alsace.

SCOTLAND.

Edinburgh, Dec. 15. Friday last the Right Hon. Field Marshal Stair arrived in this City from his Seat in Newliston, where he is to stay during the Winter Season.

A Warrant came down last Week appointing Mr. James Philip Advocate, to be Judge in the High Court of Admiralty, in the room of Mr. James Graham, deceas'd.

Edinburgh, Dec. 16. On Sunday last about six o'Clock at Night, a young Man was attacked upon the Walk of Leith, by three Soldiers, who knock'd him down, and robbed him of all the Money which he had. Several other Attempts of the same kind have lately been made.

This Day the Lord President took his Seat in the Court of Session, in perfect Health.

We have certain Advice from Aberdeen, that three Ships belonging to that Place have been lately taken by Privateers, viz. the Prince Charles of Fraserburgh, from Holland to Aberdeen, off Scarborough, ransomed for 500 l. The Rose, Foe, from London to ditto, by a Bilander Privateer off Cocket Island, carried to France: The Unity, Thomson, was in Company with the Rose, and had 12 Shot fired at her, but escaped; as also that a Sloop belonging to that Place, David Nicholson Master, is taken by a Dogger Privateer off Bervie, and ransomed for 700 l.

We hear Hamilton's Dragoons have received Orders to be in readiness to march to the West, in order to embark for Ireland, and that they are to be replaced in East Lothian by St. George's Dragoons.

Glasgow, Dec. 17. One Captain Brenan was lately brought to this Prison from Irvine, where he had been confined since the Battle of Culloden, endeavouring to escape that Way, who says that he came from Paris, and was French Commissary in the Victualling Office since the Beginning of the War in Flanders, where he was known to many of the British Prisoners; that he was sent over with the French Piquets, and acted as Commissary of the Stores, and Director of the Artillery. The Minister of Inverness, and others have sent Attestations much in his Favour declaring that during his Stay with them, he behaved with great Moderation and Humanity.

Edinburgh, Dec. 18. Yesterday died Lady Primrose, Relict of the late unfortunate Sir Archibald Primrose, of Dunipace; she was a Lady of exemplary Virtue; her Death was the more lamented as she has left eight Children behind her.

LONDON.

From the LONDON GAZETTE.

Hague, Dec. 27. N. S. Mr. Trevor delivered his Letter of Revocation on Saturday last to the President of the Week; and took his Leave of the States by a Memorial to the following Purport.

High and Mighty Lords,

AT the same Time that I have the Honour to deliver to your High Mightinesses the Letter of Revocation, which the King, my Master, has most graciously vouchsafed to grant me, I have the Satisfaction to find myself charged with expres Orders from his Majesty, not to take my leave of your High Mightinesses, without renewing, in his Royal Name, the strongest and sincerest Assurances of his immutable Affection for your Republick, and of his constant and earnest Desire to co-operate with your High Mightinesses, in the most perfect Concert, towards promoting the true and lasting Welfare of both Nations.

I should with Pleasure enlarge upon a Point, which is as strongly enjoined me by the King, as it is important to your High Mightinesses; were it not, that all the many Proofs, I could so easily alledge of this Truth, must appear but weak, in Comparison of that, which your High Mightinesses have actually now before your Eyes, in the Presence of his Royal Highness the Duke of Cumberland, under whose auspicious Influence the Publick Liberty of Europe, the only solid Foundation of that of your Republick, may now promise itself the same effectual Support, as that of his Royal Highness's own Country has so lately owed to his Valour and Conduct.

The Confidence, with which your High Mightinesses have been pleased to honour me during several Years Residence; and the Knowledge the same has procured me of your Personal Sentiments, and of the Maxims of your Government; forbid me to doubt of your making the fullest Return to these his Majesty's most cordial Professions, illustrated by such a signal Proof of Attention and Regard, as is unprecedented in the History of your Republick.

The Conformity there is, as well in Religious, as Civil Liberties, between the Constitutions of the two States, has rendered at all Times the strictest Union of Affections, and Forces, natural to them:—Mutual Interests render the same mutually beneficial:—Solemn and reiterated Treaties have long since render'd it Sacred———Common Wrongs now render it more than ever necessary:—And may a Concert of Councils and Efforts, adequate to the present Exigency, at length render this Union awful in the Eyes of all Europe, and salutary to the two Powers and their Allies!

It has ever been, High and Mighty Lords, this real and effective Union between the two Powers, which has made the primary Object of my Negociations with your High Mightinesses; and which shall, in all Times and Places, make that of my most ardent Wishes.—Happy for me, if, by Sentiments, which are become so natural to me, I can but preserve myself a Place in your High Mightinesses Good-Will, and good Opinion! the surest Pledges I can have of those of my Sovereign.

Hague, Dec. 24, 1746. Sign'd R. TREVOR.

On Thursday Se'nnight when the Lord Lovat was brought to the Bar of the House of Peers where he kneel'd till he was acquainted by the Lord Chancellor he might rise; and the Articles of Impeachment of High Treason being read to him, his Lordship made a long Speech, signifying the great Esteem he had for his Majesty and the Royal Family; and enumerated divers Instances of the great Services he did the Government, in extinguishing the Rebellion in the Year 1715, and for which he received great Favours from the late King, and his Ministry: And likewise took Notice of his Infirmities, particularly his Deafness, and said he had not heard a Word of the Charge which was read against him. Then the said Articles were read over again to him, and according to his Request, Council and Solicitors were assign'd him; and no Persons are to have Access to him, without Leave.

Court-House on St. Margaret's Hill, Southwark, Saturday December 20.

The Court sat To-Day and gave their Opinion upon the Motion made by Mr. Joddrell, in Arrest of Judgment, against Alexander and Charles Kinloch, which was argued Monday last.

The Judges present were

Lord Chief Justice Lee,	Mr. Justice Abney,
Lord Chief Justice Willes,	Mr. Justice Denison,
Lord Chief Baron Parker,	Mr. Baron Clarke,
Mr. Justice Wright,	Mr. Justice Foster, and
Mr. Baron Reynolds,	Mr. Baron Clive.

Alexander and Charles Kinloch had been arraigned, and pleaded Not Guilty, and a Jury was charg'd with them; but at the Request of Mr. Gordon and Mr. Jodrell, their Council, with the Consent of the Attorney General, &c. a Juror was withdrawn, and the Jury discharg'd, no Evidence having been given for the Crown against the Prisoners: And it was agreed that the Prisoners should withdraw their Plea of Not Guilty, and put in a Plea to the Jurisdiction of the Court; the Attorney General demurr'd, and the Prisoners Council joined in the Demurrer, and that Plea was agreed, and it was adjudged that the Plea was not sufficient to set aside the Jurisdiction of the Court, and another Jury was afterwards charged with the Prisoners, who brought in their Verdict Guilty; and the Court pass'd Sentence of Death upon them; and also upon Alexander Hay, who was convicted on Wednesday last.

Then Lord M'Leod, (the Earl of Cromartie's Son) and Mr. William Murray, were arraigned upon Indictments for High Treason, and pleaded Guilty, and were carried back to the Tower.

Then the Court adjourn'd till Monday, the 19th of January.

Lord M'Leod *(the Earl of* Cromertie's *Son) when arraigned upon the 20th of December* 1746, *addressed himself to the Judges as follows:*

My LORD,

I STAND indicted for one of the most heinous of all Crimes, that of Rebellion and Treason against the best of Kings, and my only rightful Lord and Sovereign. Would to God, my Lords, I could plead not guilty to the Charge: But as I cannot, I beg leave to assure your Lordships, my Heart never was consenting to the unnatural and wicked Part I then acted. Remember, my Lords, my Youth; and that I am in that State of Life, when even an unhappy Father's Example is almost a Law. But my Heart is full from the deep sense I have of his Miseries and my own: And I shall only add, that as I must and do plead Guilty to the Charge, if on your Lordships kind Representation of my Case, his Majesty shall think fit, in his great Goodness, to extend his Compassion to me, what of future Life or Fortune I may ever have, shall be intirely devoted to his Majesty's Service, on whose Mercy I now absolutely throw myself.

We hear, that four Noblemen of Genoa, who have been detain'd as Hostages in the City of Milan, are sent into the Castle, and a strong Guard plac'd over them.

By a Gentleman lately arrived from Ghent we have an Account, that the Inhabitants are so exasperated against the French by Reason of their Plunders, occasioned by their Poverty, that not a Morning passes but several are found murdered in the Streets; and that they heartily wish for their good old Customers the English again.

Thursday being Christmas-Day, the same was observ'd at Court as a High Festival, when the Knights Companions of the most Noble Order of the Garter, Thistle and Bath, appear'd in the Collars of their respective Orders, there was a numerous Court to pay their Compliments to his Majesty. At Noon his Majesty, their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales, and the Princess Amelia, preceeded by the Heralds and Pursuivants at Arms, accompanied by a great Concourse of the Nobility and Gentry, went to the Chapel-Royal and heard a Sermon, preach'd by the Right Rev. Dr. Sherlock, Lord Bishop of Salisbury.

On Friday Se'nnight was brought before Sir Joseph Hankey at Guildhall, a Man in a Clergyman's Habit, for begging, which he made a common Practice of; he was committed for further Examination to the next Day, when it appeared he was a notorious idle Fellow, and common Cheat, having made use of that Habit only to impose on the Publick; as also to perform the Office of Marrying several Persons at the Fleet Prison; whereupon he was committed to Bridewell to hard Labour.

Yesterday Se'nnight the following Numbers were drawn Prizes in the State-Lottery, viz. No. 8983 a Prize of 2000 l. 49,352, of 1000 l. 30,202, 4903, and 49,247, of 100 l. each.

Last Saturday No. 39,612, 17,920, 33,060, 1128, 997, 23,719, 25,888, 34,146, 14,093, 10,534, and 41,389, were drawn Prizes of 100 l. each.

Monday No. 26,397 was drawn a Prize of 10,000 l. 46,657, 1000 l. 38,180, 34,415, 21,625, 41,425, 11,833, 49,304, 30,815, 11,819, and 20,601 were drawn Prizes of 100 l. each.

Tuesday No. 16,857 was drawn a Prize of 5000 l. 34,882, of 2000 l. and 28,741, 17,894, 790, 34,584, 31,188, 47,893, 3811, 22,707 of 100 l. each.

Wednesday No. 2236, and 975 were drawn Prizes of 1000 l. each; 45,435, 48,180, of 500 l. each; and 8462, 10,181, 6558, 11,522, 11,935, 33,481, 40,057, 3399, 7264, of 100 l. each. And

Yesterday the Lottery ended drawing, when No. 38,384, was drawn a Prize of 1000 l. 5200, of 100 l. and 45,803, of 50 l. and as last drawn is entitled to 1000 l more. Every Ticket was drawn out of the Wheel.

BANKRUPTS.

Thomas Rogers, now or late of the Hamlet of Ham in Kingston upon Thames, Brickmaker and Chapman.

Joseph Darling of Alnwick, in the County of Nothumberland, Merchant.

Samuel Welchman, of Stratford in the County of Warwick, Innholder and Chapman.

This Day is published,

In FOUR VOLUMES, OCTAVO.

Adorned with near Thirty Heads, and Eight Views of remarkable Places, Price 1 l. *sticht'd,*

THE HISTORY of the LIFE and TIMES of CARDINAL *WOLSEY*, FORMERLY Lord High Chancellor of ENGLAND.

Interspersed with the Lives of the most Eminent Persons; the Interests of the Nobility both of *Great-Britain* and *Ireland*; and Notes Moral and Political, *the just Observations on which have certainly appeared since the present Commotions in Europe.*

By J. GROVE

Sold by J. PURSER, Printer, in *Red-Lion-Court, Fleet-Street.*

*** The Author of this Work, who published it at his own Expence, takes this public Opportunity to return his hearty Thanks to the Nobility, the most worthy Gentlemen, and the trading Part of the Nation, particularly of the City of *London*, for the generous Encouragement they have given to him; notwithstanding the Opposition that has been raised by a certain Set of *mercenary Scribblers* of Grubstreet, who have made it their Business for some Years past, to introduce into this hitherto FREE COUNTRY, Translations of Histories treating of the Affairs of the *Borgia* Nation, cram'd with notorious Falsities and Invectives) were they Foreigners unacquainted with our *Constitutional Laws and happy Constitution.*

TINCTURA MIRIFICA,

Or, The admirable Tincture, which infallibly cures the Stone and Gravel, whether in the Kidneys, Ureters, or Bladder, and also the Steam-Cholic, Suppression of Urine, and all Heat, Pain, and Difficulty of making Water.

A FEW Drops of it momentarily take off the most excruciating Pains in the Reins or Bladder, and certainly prevent their Return; but absolutely cure the Stone and Gravel in an extraordinary Manner, it instantly removes all Uneasiness or Difficulty in making Water, heals all Excoriations, and even Ulcers of the Urinary Passage, relaxes the Ureters, so that small Stones, together with Gravel, and all mucous, slimy, obstructing Matter may pass freely from the Kidneys, to be voided visibly with Urine, without Pain; effectually cleanses the Reins, Ureters, and Bladder from all Impurities, entirely prevents the Stone in those who are troubled with the Gravel only, infallibly dissolves all large Stones possible to be swallowed, and likewise brings all the Urinary Parts and Passages to their due Tone and Vigour, so as perfectly to free the Patient from all the terrible Symptoms and miserable Effects of that torturing Disease.

It is the surest Medicine in the World, and not disagreeable to take. The very first Dose of it absolutely cures the most dreadful Fit of either Stone or Gravel in a Minute, giving such wonderful Relief and perfect Ease, as is indeed very surprizing, and this great Numbers of Persons of Worth have experienced to their inmost Satisfaction. It is to be had only at Mr. Radford's Toyshop, at the Rose and Crown against St. Clement's Church Yard in the Strand, at 3 s. 6 d. a Bottle; with Directions.

The most wonderful cleansing and strengthning Drops for all Sorts of Gleets, and Seminal Weaknesses and Imbecilities of the Generative Parts and Faculties, preventing Miscarriages in Women; and to cleanse and strengthen the Reins, Kidnies and Bladder, cure weak Backs, Strangurits, Gravel, and Stoppage of the Urine, and for which it has gained such Repute, that near 20000 *Bottles have been sold since April* 1754, *that they were first publish'd.*

THESE incomparable Drops, which for the abovesaid Disorders are not to be equall'd in the whole Art of Medicine were prescribed by the late Dr. Ratcliffe, for a certain noble Lord, who for a long Time had been vex'd with an old obstinate Gleet and Weakness, of which he was cured by them in a few Days, beyond all Expectation, after he had been harrass'd with Electuaries, Bolusses, Pills, Potions, Injections, and a hundred other Medicines, for many Months together in vain.

The Apothecary who prepared them for him according to the Doctor's Prescription (which he has still upon his File) has made Use of them ever since to Numbers of People in the very worst of Gleets, seminal and genital Imbecilities and Infertilities, Pains in the Back and Reins, Disorders of the Urine and Gravel, &c. with the utmost Success and Safety; as also in all Weaknesses from Strains, as well as Venereal Relicts, excessive Coition, Self Pollution, seminal Emissions in Sleep, Falls, Blows, Wrenches, and the like, in both Sexes.

And as they have never once failed him, even in Cases thought to be incurable, he now, for general Good, has made them publick: And that the meaner Sort of People might partake of the Benefit of so divine a Remedy as well as the Rich, he has put them up in Bottles of but 3 s. 6 d. each, tho' for the Excellency of their Effects they are worth their Weight in Gold, more especially as one Bottle of them generally Cures, even in the most draining Gleets, and grievous Relaxations and Weaknesses of the Seminals and Genitals, as also of the Back and Reins, that are.

Nor can there be prepared, by any Art or Skill, a more cleansing and healing, or a more strengthening and invigorating Medicine, or one that can more effectually cure Impotency, or promote Fertility, than this, as every one that but once tries it will say, by their soon finding the Difference between this and other Remedies; for it will do more in one Day towards restoring in these Weaknesses than any others can in ten, and is of so corroborating a Nature that it may be entirely rely'd upon for curing perfectly and firmly, without Fear of Relapse, even in the tenderest Constitutions, which can hardly be said of any other Medicine; and it is withal so elegantly pleasant to the Palate, and so agreeable to the Stomach that the nicest Person is delighted with it.

Mr. West, Goldsmith, who us'd to sell these Drops being dead, they are now Sold only by his Son in Law, Mr. Johnson, a Baker, at the Seven Stars, in Vere Street, near Clare Market, sealed up, with Directions, for any Messenger upon asking only for a Bottle of Drops, and paying 3 s. 6 d.

ANTI-SIPHYLICON.

THE only short and most infallible CURE in the Universe for the *Venereal Disease* from the slightest Infection to the most extreme and deplorable Degree of it, even when the Blood and Juices are thoroughly contaminated with its malignant *Virus*, and the very Bones are affected with it.

Fresh Infections, call'd Claps, with all their attendant Symptoms, tho' ever so severe, are entirely carried off by it in a few Days, and so as effectually to prevent the Blood and Juices from being tainted with any remaining Relicks, on one Hand, or a seminal Gleet, or Weakness, to happen on the other.

And the most inveterate Degree of the *French Illness*, attended with nocturnal Pains, universal Breakings-out, and all other the most exasperated Symptoms, are soon overcome by it, and effectually and much more safely cured than by Salivation, Inungation, or any other Method whatever, and in so easy and pleasant a Manner, without impairing Strength, or occasioning any Inconvenience, as loudly to bespeak it the only apposite Remedy, or true *Venereal Antidote* in the World, and this some Thousands have, to their great Joy, experienced.

It is pleasant to take, occasions no Sickness or Disorder, nor requires Confinement, but may be taken, and the Cure be accomplished, without the Knowledge of the nearest Friend.

Those who suspect they have received an Injury may, by only a Dose or two of it, be perfectly freed from all Apprehensions; for it suffers no lurking Venom to lie hid in the Body, but wholly extirpates it, Root and Branch, in a gentle, easy, and most effectual Manner.

All such, likewise, as doubt they have some remaining Relicks of former Injuries, may, by a few Doses of it, entirely free themselves from all Suspicions of that Kind; for it admits of no Foulness, Corruption, or Putrefaction whatever, to remain in the Fluids, or to adhere to the Solids: and, on that Account, in all Scorbutick, Scrophulous, and even Leprous Eruptions, or Foulnesses of the Skin, or glandulous Swellings, and Impurities of the Juices, it does more by one Dose than any other Medicine, yet known, can by ten.

The Price of this most noble *Anti-Siphylicon* is but six Shillings a Pot, which, considering its extraordinary Efficacy, one Pot only being sufficient, in most Cases, to accomplish the Cure, is not a tenth Part of its Value; and is appointed by the Author to be had only at Mr. Radford's Toy-shop, at the Rose and Crown, against St. Clement's Church-yard, in the Strand, ready sealed up, with a Book of Instructions, by the Perusal of which all Persons who were ever affected with any Degree of the *Venereal Disease* may perfectly understand their own Condition, and certainly know when, and when not, the *Venereal Poison* is entirely rooted out of their Bodies. Note, *Ask only for a Six Shilling Pot for the Scurvy.*

Concerning Gleets and Seminal Weaknesses of all Kinds.

ALL judicious Physicians and Surgeons allow, that nothing is more difficult to cure than Stubborn Gleets and Seminal Weaknesses whether occasion'd by too severe purging for Venereal Injuries, violent Strains, Pollutions, or any other Cause whatever; and that they are dangerous in their Consequences, as well as difficult to cure, is as certain since they exceedingly weaken the Generative Faculties, infeeble the whole Nervous System, often bring on Hectick Heats, a Tabes Dorsalis, or Consumption of the Back, or an Atrophy or Nervous Consumptions which frequently terminate in Death itself.

All such therefore who have the Misfortune to be troubled with Old stubborn Gleets, Seminal Effusions, Involuntary Emissions, excessive Nocturnal Pollutions, or any Weakness of the Kidneys, Ureters, or Bladder, the Diabetis, Incontinency of Urine, or Difficulty of holding their Water, would doubtless be glad to meet with a certain, safe and speedy Cure, which they must assuredly may, by the taking only a small Quantity of a transcendent Balsamick Restrictive Electuary, now published for a general Good, after having for many Years in private Practice been experienced never once to fail perfectly curing the most stubborn Gleets known, in a few Days, without Difficulty or Trouble; as also all other Weaknesses of the Back, Reins, Seminal Vessels and Urinary Passages, which it almost instantly cures, bringing to rights and restoring all those Parts and Passages to their natural Tone and pristine Vigour, in a very extraordinary Manner, and by taking a few Doses of it only.

This transcendent Balsamick Restrictive Electuary is neither disagreeable to take, nor occasions the least Disorder, but is a wonderful Restorative in all Weakness and Decay of Constitution of any Kind, and particularly strengthens the Back, Reins, Seminal and Urinary Vessels, to an immense Degree, insomuch that in any Debility of them, one Dose of it does more than ten of any other Remedy yet found out; and all Persons fatigued with Gleets or Seminal Weaknesses of any Sort, or Weakness of the Urinary Vessels, who take it, will in three Days time find it so very effectual, that they will be most agreeably surprised at it.

When a Medicine will infallibly accomplish such a safe, speedy and perfect Cure of such difficult Maladies, as Gleets and Seminal Weaknesses are, as this Great Remedy truly and directly will, even after all other Means and Medicines have been try'd in vain; too much cannot be said in Praise of it, and this all who ever took it for any of the abovementioned Purposes, have readily declared.

The Price is but 6s. a Pot, altho' for its absolute Efficacy, one Pot alone being sufficient in most Cases to accomplish a Cure, worth ten time, as much, and by the Author's special Appointment, is to be had only at Mr. Radford's Toy-shop at the Rose and Crown against St. Clement's Church Yard in the Strand, ready sealed up, with a Book of Instructions, which whomsoever carefully reads will be complete Master of his own Case, and perfectly know, when the Gleet or Weakness he is afflicted with succeeds a Venereal Injury, whether all the Malignity of the foul Disease is entirely extirpated or not.

Note, Ask only for a 6s. Pot of Balsamick Electuary.

To all Gentlemen, Builders, and Others.

THOMAS ETTERIDGE, COLOURMAN,

(*Son in Law to the late Mr* JOSEPH EMERTON, *who in his Life time chiefly managed his Business*)

At the BELL *and* SUN, *over-against Norfolk-Street, between St. Clement's and the New Church in the Strand, London,*

CONTINUES to Sell, in the same Manner his late Father did, all Sorts of COLOURS, ready prepared (at the lowest Prices) that any Gentlemen, Builders, &c may set their Servants or Labourers to Paint their Houses, only by the Help of a printed Direction, which he gives with his Colours.

He likewise sells to the Ladies all sorts of WATER COLOURS and VARNISH with every thing necessary for the New Japanning; and gives a printed Direction, for the doing of it to the greatest Perfection, to those that buy Colours. Also Italian Powder for cleaning Pictures, and fine Picture Varnish.

He deals only for READY MONEY.

His House faces Norfolk-Street, and not Arundel-Street, in the Strand.

The only short and infallible Cure for that reigning Disease the SCURVY, and all Scorbutick Humours, that arrived to the highest or most inveterate Degree, or of ever so many Years standing, and that without any sensible Evacuation, or the least Purging, which, by an unaccountable mistake, is generally advised, also always found rather to encrease than confirm the Scurvy than cure it.

By the so much fam'd and most pleasant Chymical DROPS.

WHICH, without the least Trouble, Confinement, or any Disorder whatever, dost once strike at the true Cause of the Scurvy, and entirely destroy it, and all Scorbutick Humors and Effects, Root and Branch, so as never to return again, as many Thousands of both Sexes have experienced, and to all who take them, in Three Days Time are convinced; for they almost instantly alter the morbid State of the Juices, purify the Blood, sweeten all the Fluids, cleanse them from Impurities, and directly clear the whole Habit from all Spots, Blotches, black and blue Marks, Itchings, foul Eruptions or Breakings out, Weakness of the Limbs, languid Heaviness of the whole Body, wandering Pains, Weakness of the Back, and all the vast Variety of Symptoms by which the Scurvy imitates and often has conceal'd under the Appearance of the Rheumatism, and many other Distempers.

And for strengthening the Stomach, immediately creating a good Appetite, causing a regular and easy Digestion of Food, and curing all windy Effects and Disorders of the first Passages, (whence proceed Head-Achs, Vapours, and other Indispositions) no Bitters, nor any other Medicine upon Earth can compare with them, insomuch that besides infallibly curing the Scurvy in all its Shapes and Appearances they assuredly and directly cure the Green-Sickness in Virgins, Worms, of all Kinds, in Young or Old, and almost all other Chronick Diseases which are chiefly occasioned by Indigestion and flatulent Crudities in the Stomach and Bowels) and certainly prevent Fevers, Agues, and other acute Illnesses.

They are wonderfully Cordial and Restorative, strengthen and enliven the whole Machine, and as soon as taken, make the Patient pleasantly lightsome, brisk and vigorous to Admiration, and are good for all Sorts of Persons, to preserve as well as to procure a sound and healthful State of Body.

But the great Reputation these so much fam'd and most pleasant Chymical DROPS have so universally gain'd among Persons of Eminence, for their suddenly and infallibly curing the Scurvy and all Scorbutick Humors, and other Chronick Diseases, in such an easy and agreeable Manner, have occasioned many to imitate them, some under the same, and others under other Names; be careful therefore not to be deceived, but be sure to have the Right, which, by the Author's special Appointment, are to be had, only at the Gentlewoman's at the two blue Posts in Haydon Yard in the Minories, at 3s. 6d a Bottle, with Directions.

The so-much Fam'd HYPO-DROPS.

WHICH in a few Days infallibly cure *Hypochondriack Melancholy* in *Men*, and the *Vapours* in *Women*, so as never to return again, be they ever so severe, or of many Years standing, and even after all other Remedies have prov'd ineffectual; and that by immediately drinking at the very Root or true Cause, as well as remedying the Effects, of those perplexing Maladies and all their Variety of Symptoms, by which they mimick, by Turns, almost all the Diseases poor Mortals are afflicted with, and have their Rise from a depraved Appetite, vicious Ferment in the Stomach, and Indigestion of Food, whence proceed Crudities and flatulent or windy Disorders in the first Passages, ill Fumes, sour Belchings, Cholick, and Uneasiness in the Bowels; which Crudities offend the Nerves, and, by Consent of Parts, affect the Head, and produce sometimes Giddiness, Dimness of Sight, confused Thoughts, pertinacious Watchings, troublesome Sleep, Frights, groundless Fears, and the deepest Melancholy, with direful Views and terrible Apprehensions; at other times, Fits, flushing Heats, Reachings, Faintness, Lowness and Sinking of Spirit, Palpitation of the Heart, Startings, Tremblings and Twitchings in the Limbs and other Parts, with many convulsive Disorders, sharp Pains, fix'd or wandering, Pain and Weakness in the Back, and other, almost innumerable and grievous, Symptoms, which miserably afflict vast Numbers of both Sexes.

All which Symptoms in their sharpest Paroxysms, these so much fam'd and most pleasant Drops, (which are Chymically prepar'd from the most valuable Specificks in the Mineral, Vegetable, and Animal Kingdoms, and exalted to the highest Degree of Perfection possible) instantly quell, and at the same time annihilate their real Cause, directly bringing the Stomach into right Order, creating a good Appetite, rectifying the Digestion, occasioning laudable Chyle, and, of course, good Blood, Plenty of calm, free, and chearful Spirits, a regular Circulation of all the Fluids, and Strength of Nerves; so that both Cause and Effects of Melancholy and Vapours, are thoroughly removed by them, almost on the Spot, as the many Thousands of both Sexes they have perfectly cured, evince.

Whoever takes them for three Days only, will be sensible they are absolutely to be depended upon for an effectual and lasting Cure, and certain it is, that no Medicine upon Earth can equal them; be careful therefore to have the right Drops, which are to be had only at Mrs. Holt's, at the Cross-Keys and Star below the Royal Exchange, in Cornhill, at 3s. 6d. a Bottle, with Directions, at large.

CONFECTIO POTENTISSIMA.

Or, The most *Powerful Restorative Confect* in Nature For Impotency in *Men* and Barrenness in *Women*,

IS delightful to the Palate, most agreeable and cordial to the Stomach, enriches the Blood, encreases the Spirits, invigorates the Nerves, and perfectly renovates all the Animal Faculties, and generative Powers, in both Sexes, to such a Degree, as Words can scarcely express; and yet acts not only by a stimulating Quality, or blowing up a Flame, but by adding a true Pabulum Amoris, a kindly Fuel, by which Nature is in a Manner regenerated, and so much Strength, Vigour, and Ability, immediately given, that Impotency, and every Kind of Weakness, or Imbecility in the Male Sex, and Barrenness, and all Sorts of Weakness, and Inappetency to conjugal Rites in the Female Sex, are most infallibly and directly cured by it, in a very pleasant and highly agreeable Manner, infinitely beyond what any other Remedy can accomplish. Decays of every Kind in either Sex, and all Seminal Weaknesses, however occasioned, it almost instantly cures, when nothing else will, and can be had only, by the Author's Appointment, at the Gentlewoman's at the two Blue Posts, in Haydon-Yard, in the Minories, London, at 10s. 6d. a Pot, with printed Directions at large.

This Day is published,

The SIXTEENTH EDITION *of*

ONANIA: Or, The Heinous Sin of Self-Pollution and all its frightful Consequences (in both Sexes) considered, with Spiritual and Physical Advice to those who have allready injured themselves by this abominable Practice.

As also the SIXTH EDITION of the SUPPLEMENT to it, both of them Revised and Enlarged, and now printed together in One Volume.

And as the several Passages in the former Impressions, that have been charged with being obscure and ambiguous, are in these cleared up and explained, there will be no more Alterations or Additions made to them.

These Editions contain some further and surprizing Instances of the Mischiefs by that filthy, sinful Commerce with one self, which is so notoriously practised, as well by the Adult as Youth, Women as Men, Married as Single, to the weakning their Generative Faculties, and hindering Procreation, as their Letters of Complaint to the Author herein inserted, shew.

And, amongst others, a curious Letter from a Lady, with his Answer to it, concerning the Use and Abuse of the Marriage-Bed; together with divers Casuistical and other Letters from both Sexes, of some secret unnatural Effeminacies, necessary to be known both by the married and single of each Sex.

To which is added,

A Curious PIECE translated out of the Latin, from L. B. SCHMEDIER, as it is inserted in the Acta Lipsiensia; concerning the Return of the Seed into the Mass of Blood; well worth the Perusal of Physicians, Surgeons, Anatomists, and all others of Art and Curiosity.

As also Dr. QUINCY's Translation of Dr. CARR's remarkable Answer to a Letter sent by a Divine, concerning two Nuns in Rome, reported to have changed their Sex.

Likewise Dr. DRAKE's and several other Physicians Opinions of Hermaphrodites, and Women brought to a Resemblance of them, by the Practice of Self-Pollution, as was the Case of a young Lady of 18, whose well-wrote Letter to the Author, describing and lamenting her Condition, is (in order to deter others) inserted.

A very grave and learned Divine and Physician having perused this Discourse, before it went to the Press, returned it with his Opinion of it in these Words.

'This little Book ought to be read by all Sorts of People, 'of both Sexes, of what Age, Degree, Profession, or Condition 'soever, guilty or not guilty of the Sin declaimed against in it.'

Is now sold (Mr. ISAAC, Bookseller, at the Golden Ball, in Fleetstreet being dead) by CHARLES CORBETT, Bookseller, at Addison's Head, opposite St. Dunstan's Church, Fleetstreet; and by HENRY COOK under the Royal Exchange. Price Bound 3s. 6d.

DIRECTORY, *Given Gratis.*

Green Hatch Holborn

IN the 2d Page of this Book, Any Venereal, or Gleet Patient, will Plainly See their Own, Particular Case, Exactly Described.

To Know Perfectly their Own Case by, without Any Farther Advice.

And How to Cure themselves Privately, Without Telling their Case to Any One. With The Famous Montpellier Little Easy Bolus, the Bigness of Only a PEA, to Take. And Which,

Makes the Person Easy At Once, tho' Before, in Great Misery And, Another Little BOLUS, Carries off a Venereal Infection, and Foulness of a GLEET. Price Only 2s. Each, Sealed Up, with Full Directions, Along with it, —— For Those who BUY it. —— But,

It is GIVEN, Without Paying at all, for it,

To Those, Mention'd in the 11th Page of the DIRECTORY.

Which Book is Given Gratis, At Dr. Russel's House,

In the Parlour, Strait Forward Facing the Entry, In at the GREEN HATCH, against Gray's-Inn, HOLBORN. Where,

Is also GIVEN GRATIS, The

Quaker's ALMANACK.

The Above Incomparable Little BOLUS, is the Only SHORT, Easy, and Private Cure of the Venereal Disease, ONE or TWO of them Performing a Cure, which Large Quantities of Other Medicines, Taken Before, could not do.

And This it is, that has, During the Many Years it has been Published, Gained such a Vast Reputation, and made it Daily more, and more so Esteemed, for its so Immediately carrying off a Venereal Infection, and the Foulness of a GLEET. —That

Not One of the Medicines Published for the Distemper come up to it, for so Short, Easy, and Private a Cure——That

Persons Harassed with a Troublesome Running, Smarting of Urine, Cordee, Pains, &c. have been so Very Soon Well by it, and No Body has Known Any thing of it.

BRITISH MUSEUM 8 OCT 85

LONDON: Printed for J. PURSER, in *Red-Lion Court, Fleet-street.* Where Advertisements, and Letters to the Author, are taken in.